Numb. 1135

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13. 1739.

No. 1136.

THE *Craftſman* having publiſhed his anniverſary Declamations againſt ſtanding Armies, and what is ſaid in that Paper, on this, as well as on ſome other Subjects, being generally the Prelude to what is to be ſaid in another Place, and intended perhaps for a kind of Hint what Points are chiefly to be inſiſted on, and here the Streſs of the Argument is to lie, it may for this Reaſon be of ſome Uſe to make a few curſory Obſervations on the principal Things which that Writer has advanced on this Occaſion, tho' it would be hardly pardonable on any other Conſideration, becauſe this is a Matter that has been ſo often and ſo fully diſcuſs'd, and the Neceſſity of keeping up a ſufficient Number of regular Forces, according to the Exigency and Circumſtances of the Time, ſo clearly and demonſtrably ſhewn, that it is hardly poſſible to ſay any thing new upon the Subject.

THE View of his laſt Paper (for I ſhall confine myſelf wholly to that) is to ſhew, that the Militia, if kept under a proper Diſcipline, and put under a proper Regulation, would be able to do all the Service, and anſwer all the Purpoſes of a Body of regular Troops, and therefore that the latter ought to be laid aſide, as not only expenſive to the Publick, but dangerous to the Conſtitution.

AND in order to prove this Propoſition, he ſays, *Firſt, That in former Times the Militia were ſo well train'd, as to defend the Nation both againſt foreign and domeſtick Enemies; that during the long and bloody Wars between the Houſes of* York *and* Lancaſter, *there were no regular, mercenary Forces*: Secondly, *That Queen* Elizabeth *had no other Body Guards than a few Yeomen, and the general Affections of her People*; and, Laſtly, *That the Army raiſed by the Parliament againſt King* Charles *the* Firſt, *conſiſted chiefly, both Officers and Soldiers, of raw, undiſciplin'd Men, who had never ſeen any Service, and yet they got the better of the King, who had many old experienced Officers in his Army.*

BUT theſe Inſtances when they come to be conſider'd, will appear to be of no Weight or Conſideration at all; every one knows, who knows any thing of the Hiſtory and Conſtitution of this Country, that in former Times, what he calls the *Militia*, were regular well diſciplin'd Troops, that by the Feudal Law, which was the Law of this Kingdom, every Man who was not a Vaſſal was a Soldier, and was bred to Arms from his Infancy, that as every Man got what he had, ſo he was obliged to maintain what he got, by the Sword, and to follow his Lord to the Wars whenever it was required of him, for that was the Condition by which he held his Lands, the only Property then in this Kingdom; they had no Occaſion to keep a Body of regular Troops in Pay to defend them againſt foreign Invaſions or domeſtick Inſurrections, becauſe the whole Nation was a *ſtanding Army*, and verſed in, and inur'd to War, according to the Diſcipline and Method of Fighting in thoſe Times; hiring of foreign Troops, or breeding up a Part of the People to War, for the Security and Protection of the reſt, was a thing then intirely unknown, it was every Man's Buſineſs, it was every Man's Livelihood to be a Soldier; no Man was exempted from ſerving in that Capacity, but thoſe whoſe Age or Infirmities render'd them unable to fight, or thoſe who were employ'd in the Adminiſtration of civil Affairs, and whoſe Offices required their immediate Preſence and Attendance at Home.

IT is therefore no wonder, if we ſhould not read, as this Writer ſays, of any *mercenary, regular Forces, in the long and bloody Wars between the Houſes of* York and Lancaſter; *or that each Party ſhould depend on the natural Courage of their Tenants, Friends and Adherents*; *or that they ſhould be diſbanded as ſoon as either Side prevailed*; becauſe if he means by *mercenary, regular Forces*, ſuch kind of Troops as are kept up by all the Nations in *Europe*, with a certain Stipend, and under ſuch Regulations as at this Time of Day, what he ſays will be readily admitted; for it is very certain there neither was any ſuch Troops, nor was there any Occaſion for them; for of what Uſe would it have been to have hired Soldiers, when thoſe very *Tenants, Friends* and *Adherents*, which the *Craftſman* ſpeaks of, were all Soldiers themſelves, and obliged to follow and fight for them by the Nature of their Tenures? The Lands and Poſſeſſions which they held under them, were given them upon that very Conſideration of ſerving them in War; that was their Stipend and Wages, and they were under the ſame Obligation to make themſelves capable of Service, and ſubmitting to military Diſcipline, for the Lands that they enjoy'd, as the Soldiers at this Time are for the Pay that they receive.

BUT, on the other Hand, if by *mercenary, regular Forces*, he means, as he muſt do, or it is nothing at all to his Purpoſe, that they were nothing but a *raw, undiſciplin'd Militia*, ſupported only by their natural Courage and Bravery, who followed their Lords, not from any Compulſion or Neceſſity, but merely out of Eſteem and Affection, it is falſe in Fact, and there is not the leaſt Colour in Hiſtory, or in Reaſon, for ſuch an Aſſertion; there was no Difference between them and other Soldiers, between them, and what he calls *mercenary, regular Forces*, but what conſiſts in the different Method of paying and ſubſiſting Armies between thoſe Times and ours; and I might with as much ſhow of Reaſon argue, that the Foot Guards are not regular Troops, becauſe they are not lodg'd in Barracks, or ſhut up in Garriſons, as he does, that thoſe were not *regular Troops* who ſerved in the *long and bloody Wars*, between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, becauſe they were ſuffer'd to return Home, or, as he calls it, *diſbanded*, as ſoon as the Service which they were ſent upon was over.

BUT how is it that they were *diſbanded*? The *diſbanding* a Soldier, means a full and abſolute Diſcharge from the Service, without any Obligation upon him to obey any Command, or to return upon any Summons to any military Duty again: But was that the Caſe of theſe military Tenants? Were they not obliged to be always in Readineſs, and immediately to repair to their Arms as ſoon as their Lord ſignify'd his Pleaſure to them ſo to do? Were they not exactly upon the ſame foot with all Soldiers at this time, who are kept in Pay, tho' they are not in actual Service? While they enjoy'd the Benefits of their Lands, were they not to perform the Condition upon which they were given them? And what was that Condition, but to appear in Arms, whenever their Lord thought fit to ſet up his Standard? And what more is required of any Soldiers now? If it is this that conſtitutes a ſtanding Army, were not thoſe to whom the *Craftſman* is pleaſed to give the ſoft Name of *Friends, Tenants* and *Adherents*, as much a *ſtanding Army*, as any that is now kept up in this or any other Nation, nay, as even the *Janizaries* themſelves?

BUT this Writer muſt either be very ignorant himſelf, or think his Readers ſo, or he would not talk at this idle Rate; becauſe Armies were under a different Eſtabliſhment, and were ſubſiſted in a different manner in former Times, from what they are at preſent, therefore they were only *Tenants, Friends*, and *Adherents* then, but are *mercenary Troops*, and *regular Forces* now. But indeed his whole Argument is founded upon this Miſtake, that the Armies of thoſe Days were the ſame thing as the Militia of theſe, or at leaſt that the Militia of theſe Days might be made as good Troops as the Armies of former Times, with a little Care and Application.

BUT this is for want of attending to the various Changes that length of Time, alteration of Circumſtances, improvement of Knowledge, increaſe of Wealth, and a thouſand other Cauſes, have produced in the World. He may ſay, if he pleaſes, that it was not a *mercenary Army*, but a Body of *Train'd Bands* only, which Queen *Elizabeth* marched at the Head of, againſt the *Invincible Armada* of *Spain*; that the Parliament's *raw, undiſciplin'd Men*, beat the King's Troops, tho' there were many old experienced Officers in his Army; that the great decisive Battle of *Naſeby* was won by an Army of Apprentices, which had been drawn out of *London* but two Months before; and he may add to this, that it was a *Militia* only, and not a *mercenary Army*, that obtained the Victory in thoſe glorious Battles of *Agincourt* and *Creſſy*.

BUT notwithſtanding all this, it would be hardly poſſible to believe any one to be in Earneſt, who ſhould pretend to prove, that the ſame Things could be done now. In the more early Ages, as has been obſerved before, we were a Nation of Soldiers, and the very Form and Conſtitution of our Government required us to be ſo, and the ſame military Policy prevailed in all the Nations round us; our Conſtitution, perhaps, had received ſome Alteration in this reſpect, ſo late as the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*; Armies might not be modelled in the ſame manner, nor the ſame kind of Eſtabliſhment prevail in her Time, as has done ſince. But this was not owing to the Affection ſhe had for her People, nor any particular Tenderneſs for their Liberties, that the Soldiers were all *diſbanded* when the Wars were over; it was the Cuſtom of the Times; all her Neighbours did the ſame; but they were eaſily raiſed again, upon any Emergency, either of a foreign Invaſion, or domeſtick Inſurrection; ſhe could force them into her Service, by virtue of her Prerogative; a Prerogative I fancy, every Man who is not run away with by popular Clamour, muſt think of much more dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the People, than a Number of Forces kept up for one Year only by authority of Parliament. And what was this Militia? Why, in effect, a Body of regular Troops, eaſy to be raiſed upon the ſhorteſt Warning, becauſe done by the ſole Power of the Crown, without the Authority of Parliament, and ſubject to all the Severity of military Diſcipline. And the ſame Methods being taken to force Men into the Service, and the ſame Diſcipline being uſed, it is no great wonder that the Parliament got together ſo formidable an Army, or if the *Craftſman* will, a *Militia*; for it is very certain, that good Diſcipline will make good Soldiers, and therefore I agree intirely with him, that if our Militia was to be *well diſciplin'd*, as he propoſes, they would make as good Troops as the reſt, and we might have as brave Soldiers from *Ludgate hill* and *Cheapſide*, as we now ſee on the Parade in St. *James*'s Park.

BUT I believe Mr. *D'Anvers* will hardly receive many Thanks for his Scheme for diſciplining the *Militia*; I fancy there are very few People but would rather contribute to the Payment of the preſent Number of Forces, and run the Hazard of the Danger that they may be of to their Liberties, into the Bargain, as terrible as he is pleaſed to repreſent it, than be obliged to obey the Summons of an Officer once or twice a Week, to appear in their Arms and Accoutrements and perform their Exerciſes; it is true, it may be ſaid, that if a Man does not care to go through this Employment himſelf, he may hire another to do it for him; but I doubt that won't ſo well anſwer the Purpoſe of making the *Militia* uſeful; for thoſe that are to be hired to ſuch an Office, will hardly be better Men, or of a higher Rank than the common Soldiers of which a *mercenary Army* is compoſed; and I really think the Liberty of the Nation will be full as ſafe in the Hands of the one as the other; beſides this, as they muſt be ſuppoſed to be very ordinary Fellows, it will be impoſſible to keep them in the ſame Order, without the ſame Diſcipline as is uſed to other Soldiers, which would never be agreed to; becauſe then this diſciplin'd *Militia* would be liable to the ſame Objection as has been made uſe of with regard to the regular Troops; that is, that they will be ſubject to a different Law from the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects, and indeed like the *Militia* of former Times, that has been ſpoke of before, differ in nothing but in Name from a *ſtanding Army*.

I have now conſider'd all the Arguments that Mr. *D'Anvers* has produc'd for diſbanding our Army, and making our *Militia* uſeful, and make no doubt but they muſt appear as wild and idle to every Perſon that will think ſeriouſly and coolly upon this Subject, as they do to me. As to the reſt of his Paper, relating to the *Game Law*, which, he ſays, *has in effect diſarmed all the common People in England, under 100 l. a Year in landed Eſtates, except the Servants of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who are Lords of Manors*, all the Anſwer that it will be neceſſary to give to it, is, that it is no ſuch thing, and the Law is quite otherwiſe; for every Man of what Condition or Rank ſoever, may keep what Arms he will, provided he does not make uſe of them to deſtroy the Game.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 3. By Letters from Granard, we have Accounts of the greateſt Damages being done in that Town, and the Neighbourhood in that Country, the Night of the Eclipſe. Michael Gilcriſt, Eſq; had two Chimnies quite blown from his Houſe, and ſome of the Stones were carried above 200 Yards by the Violence of the Wind. One Owen Curly going home to his Cabbin, between Eleven and Twelve, was blown by his own Door, with the Violence of the Hurricane, againſt the Steep of a very high Mountain, into a Valley on the other Side, and was ſo troubled and frighted, that he was not able to get home till Ten the next Day. The Horſe Barrack was quite ſtript, and during the Time of the Storm, it was Dangerous for any Perſon to be within 50 Yards of it, the Stones being blown with ſuch Violence. The Troopers are obliged to hire Lodgings in the Town till the Barrack is repaired. One John Conolly endeavouring to ſave a Stack of Hay that was blown down, it fell on him, and he would have been ſmother'd, had it not been for the Aſſiſtance of ſome Neighbours. There was much Confuſion the next Day amongſt all the Townſmen, ſtriving to get up their Corn and Hay, which were all mix'd together.

By the late Storms, Edward Bond, Eſq; near Tynan, had above 50 large Fir Trees torn up by the Roots, and others broke in the Middle.

Laſt Wedneſday about Nine at Night, William Northeaſt, Eſq; was attacked by four Foot-Pads in Dirty-Lane, near Temple-Bar, who robbed him of above Forty Pounds.

Laſt Thurſday died the Rev. Mr. Iredall, a very eminent Diſſenting Miniſter of Capel-ſtreet Meeting-Houſe. He was a Gentleman of univerſal good Character, and very charitable to the Poor.

Laſt Wedneſday Miſs Coggan of Arran Key, a moſt celebrated Beauty, a Lady of fine Accompliſhments and good Fortune, was married to Mr. Odells, an eminent Attorney.

We hear from Armagh, that the two Irwins, and other deſperate Fellows, filed of their Irons, broke the Gaol, and knocked down the Keeper and his Wife; three of them got out of the Street Door, where they were all diſcovered, and immediately retaken. There is a ſtrong Guard of Soldiers put on them to keep them till the next Aſſizes.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 5. Thurſday Night laſt, Richard Denniſon, Serjeant in Brigadier Middleton's Regiment, was robbed of above 70 l. Sterling at the Barracks in Leith, (as he ſuppoſes) by 2 Soldiers and a Sailor. And next Day, George Smith, Centinel in the ſaid Regiment, received 200 Laſhes, in part of 1000, for Deſertion and Robbery.

By a Letter from the Iſle of Mull we learn, that Capt. Roe was arrived at Toubermouray, to make a ſecond Trial in fiſhing on the Wreck of one of the Ships of the Spaniſh Armada, which periſhed there Anno 1588; and from the diſtinct Accounts the Captain has from the Regiſters in Spain of the Treaſure that was aboard her, together with the Help of an extraordinary fine Machine, and that Gentleman's Capacity, it is confidently hoped he will ſucceed. 'Tis ſaid, he is alſo to fiſh upon the Wreck of another Ship of that Armada, which ſunk betwixt the Iſle of Comra and Pencorſe in the Shire of Air.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liſbon, Jan. 18. *N. S.* On the 10th arrived the Dolphin Man of War, Lord Beauclerk; and the Aſſiſtance Man of War, Capt. Williams, from Gibraltar: On the 11th, the Fortune, Maclaughlin, from Rotterdam: On the 12th, the Prudent Dorothy, Stork, from Burlington: On the 15th, the Argyle, Luck, from Malta: On the 13th ſailed the St. George, Kelly, for the Weſtern Iſlands; the William, Oake, for Falmouth; the William, Keith, for Amſterdam; the Hannah, Kilpatrick, for Carolina; the Don Carlos, Cole, for Leghorn; and the Renfrew, Gould, for Madeira: On the 14th, the Prince of Orange, Hake, for Gibraltar; the Ann, Caughlan, for Santa Cruz; the Duke of Cumberland, Latham, for the Streights; and the Garland Man of War, Capt. Watſon, for the North.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Feb. 3. Sailed the May, Dan. Maciver, for Berwick, to load for Bilboa.

Liverpool, Feb. 9. Arrived the Pretty Peggy, from Cadiz.

Briſtol, Feb. 10. Arrived the Boſton Merchant, Rowe, in 21 Days; and the Turtle Dove, Chudſey, in 30 Days, both from New England.

Came in ſince our laſt, the Molly Snow, Perry, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Diſpatch, Clarke, from Dublin. Arrived at Jamaica, the Peniel, Rooth, from Africa; at Philadelphia, the Britannia; and at Genoa, the Rudlow, Lang, from hence.

Our outward bound Fleet has been detained upwards of 8 Weeks by contrary Winds, to the great Loſs of our Merchants, the poor Sailors, and Paſſengers bound for Ireland. We have had very hard Storms of Wind, Hail and Rain; and Yeſterday Evening Thunder and Lightening.

Exmouth in the Port of Exon, Feb. 7. Since the laſt arrived the Rebecca, Brown, from Amſterdam; the Prince William, Pike; and the Topſham, Burgin, from St. Sebaſtian's; the Sarah and Elizabeth, Richardſon; the Jenny, Winter; the Sommerſet, Hayns; and the Mary, Snell, from Bilboa; the Carolina, Reynel, from Hamburgh; the Six Brothers, Burgeſs, from Cadiz; the Margaret, Tomſon, from Dixboa; the Betty, Smith, from Nantz; the Rebecca, Oram, from Gione; the Endeavour, Painter, from Bourdeaux; the Herbert, Pierce, Serridge, and Carter, from London; beſides other Coaſters. —— Sailed the George, Ezekiah Vaſs, for the Streights; the Endeavour, Thomas Hunt; the Newt, Prall; the Exeter, John Hunt, for London; the Powderham Caſtle, Teague, for Leghorn; the ——, Cooper, for Sunderland; the St. Antony, Bedeo, for Gione; the William, Holeman, for Valentia; the Courtenay Galley, Hooker, for the Weſt Indies; and the Mary, Curtis, for Figuira; beſides Coaſters.

Plymouth, Feb. 9. Came in the Charles, Teague, from London for Virginia; the Coronation, Thomas, of Pool, from London; and the Mary, Cant, of and from Topſham for Figuira.

Weymouth, Feb 10. Yeſterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, tho' by contrary Winds, the Roſe, of and from Portſmouth for Liſbon; the Mount, of and from Hull for Cadiz; the William and Mary, Tomlinſon, of and from ditto for Bourdeaux; the William and Sarah, of and from ditto for Oporto; the Union, of and from London for Briſtol; the St. Lewis, Brownell, from Oſtend for Cadiz; the Rachel of Guernſey, from Southampton for Nantz; the Sarah, of and from Wisbech for Oporto; the Prince of Orange, Peddie, for St. Chriſtopher's; and the Preſton, Hallum, for Liſbon, both of and from London. Wind South.

Dartmouth, Feb. 9. Yeſterday came in the Tho. and Elizabeth, Tivito, of and from Weymouth for Liſbon. Came back the Squirrel, Ramſey, of and from London for Africa, who ſailed hence the 6th Inſt. with the Marcella, Somers, of this Place for Oporto; he is not yet yet come back, although the Wind blows hard at W. S. W. Came in this Day the William, Rickards, of and for Milford from Havre; and the Happy Couple, Cox, of and for Briſtol from London; with ſundry Coaſters.

Cowes, Feb. 10. Wind W. On the 7th, returned the Ann, Haynes, from Colcheſter for Alicant. Came in the Eleanor, Roch, of and for Dublin from Morlaix; and the Dudell Boom, Toniſe, of and from Zurickzee for Bayonne. On the 9th, returned the Jonge Iſaac, Lantſman, of and from Amſterdam for Surinam; the San Auguſtine, Delvalle, from Havre, of and for Bilboa; the Mercure Volant, Harinck, from Havre for Martineca. Came in the Minerva, Nicholſon, in 39 Days from South Carolina for this Place; the Auguſt, Brooke, from London for Virginia; the Fortune, Lefebre, of and from Dunkirk for Liſbon; the St. Jean Baptiſte, Crabos, from Dunkirk, of and for Bayonne; the Charming Molly, Powell, of and from London; and the Ruby, Mangles of Newcaſtle, from Stockton, both for Bourdeaux; the Diſpatch, Warner, from North Yarmouth for Liſbon. 'Several Ships 'are now in Sight coming down from St. Hellens.

Pool, Feb 10. Sailed the Bennet and Martin, Martin; the John and Elizabeth, Wills; the Robert and Jane, Martin; and the John and Mary, Bottley, all for London. Came in the Sarah, Reekes; the Jolliffe Sloop, Nelly; the Ann's and Mary, Thompſon, all from London; the Two Brothers, Knight, from Vigo; and the Dolphin, Mackrell, from Cadiz.

Deal, Feb. 11. Wind S. W. In the Downs the 4 Ships for Eaſt India; the Wiltſhire, Brown, for Leghorn; the Mary's Reign, Jervois, for Barbados; the Lightfoot, Robinſon, for Virginia; the Alexander, Playters, for Jamaica; the George and Mary, Inwin, for Havre; the Stamboleen, Horſwell, for Ireland and Conſtantinople; the Prince William, Groutt, for Dublin; the Truro, Francis; and the Flye, Rickards, for Falmouth; the William and Thomas, Stonehouſe, from Sunderland for Plymouth; the Algarve, Burden, for Bourdeaux; the Experiment, Goodſon; and the Burr, Smith, for Diep; the Betchelor, Ferguſon, for France; the Induſtry, Turner; and the Gooch, Friend, for Virginia; the James, Kirwan, for Montſerrat; the Neptune, Brooks, for Cadiz, the Crichton, Anderſon, for Marſeilles; the Britannia, Hutchinſon; and the Jennet, Crookenden, for Barbados; the Gale, Blackburn, for Jamaica; the Mary, Robinſon, for Virginia; the Eſther, Ralſey for New York; the Owners Increaſe, Silkworth, for Nants; the Georgia, Daubuz, for Liſbon; the Betty, Duncomb, for Guiney. Arrived the Carolina Packet, Somercall, from South Carolina; the Induſtry, Stafford, from North Carolina; the Thomas and Diana, Nelſon, from Villa Nova. There are ſeveral more Ships in the Downs put back, but know not their Names at preſent; they go out and put back ſo often, that cannot keep a regular Liſt.

Gravesend, Feb 11. Paſſed by the Ann and Mary, Coleman, from Seville; the Gedeon, Bradſhaw, from Denia; the Roſe-in-June, Barker, from Havre de Grace; the Cumberland, Waterhouſe; and the Ann, Clark, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mary, Warſon, from Maryland; the Friends Goodwill, Plant, from Alicant; the Two Brothers, Kennaday, from Antigua; and the Molly, Hudſon, from Amſterdam.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

The Eagle, Vaughan, from South Carolina; and the Argyle, Lee, from Jamaica, at Dover.

The William, late Bowen, from Antigua at Cork.

The N. S. del Roſario, Eſpinoſa, from the Canaries at Campeachy.

LONDON.

The Jaſon, Capt. Dewy, bound from Seville for Dublin, is loſt near Dingle in Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor hath been pleaſed to appoint Timothy Rogers of the Town of Northampton, Gent. a Maſter Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Rev. Thomas Tenniſon, LL.D. is by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury made Commiſſary General of that Dioceſe, in the room of Dr. Chicheley, deceaſed.

On Saturday laſt came on the Election for a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Thetford in the County of Norfolk, in the room of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. deceaſed, when the Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy, ſecond Son to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, was choſen without Oppoſition.

Seals, Cauſes, Exceptions, Rehearings and Demurrers, after Hillary Term, 1738.

Monday,	Feb. 19		First General Seal.
Tueſday,		20	Cauſes.
Wedneſday,		21	
Thurſday,		22	
Friday,		23	
Saturday,		24	
Monday,		26	
Tueſday,		27	
Wedneſday,		28	
Thurſday,	March	1	Second General Seal.
Friday,		2	Cauſes.
Saturday,		3	
Monday,		5	
Tueſday,		6	
Wedneſday,		7	
Thurſday,		8	
Friday,		9	
Saturday,		10	Rehearings.
Monday,		12	
Tueſday,		13	Third General Seal.
Wedneſday,		14	Exceptions.
Thurſday,		15	
Friday,		16	
Saturday,		17	
Monday,		19	
Tueſday,		20	
Wedneſday,		21	Pleas and Demurrers.
Thurſday,		22	
Friday,		23	
Saturday,		24	Fourth General Seal.
Monday,		26	Petitions.

Bank Stock 143 3-4ths. India 169 3-4ths. South Sea 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 5 8ths, 3-4ths. New Ditto 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 104 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 105. London Aſſurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14 s. to 15 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half to 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

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